

treaty would not be presented to a plenary session of the Peace Conference until after they had communicated to the Germans the substance of the content of the nations not represented on the Council of Four.

The publication brought out from the American mission the fact that it also was opposed to such a plan.

Andre Tardieu, Viscount Morley and Charles H. Haskins, the special committee on western European boundaries, were called before the Council of Four to-day. This gave rise to the belief that Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson were considering the problem of the Rhine Valley.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the report of the special committee on Reparations for War Damages and adopted twenty articles of the report during the forenoon session.

The expenses of France, the report says, will be the burden of the peace treaty. It is entirely on Germany. Reparation for France must be claimed with the right of priority because of its urgent character. It is added that Germany may not be able to pay immediately in cash or raw materials and it is asserted that France, therefore, must work out a financial plan in order to permit reconstruction of various phases of French life to continue without halt.

At to-day's session of the Senate the Senator signed the following resolution:

"The members of the Senate of the French Republic, and the members of the Senate of the United States, who are present at the present in session draft a treaty worthy of the victory of the allied armies and of such a nature as to establish and justify throughout the world, express the hope that full restitution will be exacted from the enemy, together with reparation for damage caused to persons and property, and that the full cost of the war will be imposed on those responsible for the greatest crime of history."

The Senators are resolved to insist that the peace treaty and League of Nations provide legal and territorial guarantees sufficiently strong to prevent future wars and to prevent conditions which might lead to war."

NOSKE'S TROOPS END BIG BERLIN STRIKE

Continued from First Page.

be permitted to exercise his duties in that connection.

The chairman of the Congress ruled sharply to the independence of a preliminary motion, and a tumult resulted in which the violence of the recriminations hurled from the Left by the Radicals caused the Majority Socialist members to become wobbly in sufficient degree to insure the necessary votes to carry the motion.

The result was wildly applauded and the officials of the Congress had no other choice than forthwith to address messages to the national and Prussian governments, the food problem, and the authorities of the Meibitz jail, where Ledebor is confined, appealing them of the wishes of the Soviet delegates. The request was refused.

The Ledebor episode and one or two other incidents which occurred immediately after the Soviet Congress was held to order seemed to afford a reliable indication of the further trend of its deliberations. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon twenty-four motions had been announced on printed calendar, covering a wide range of subjects, including governmental military measures in connection with strikes, amnesty for political prisoners, the food problem, the ranking of officers and the status of the volunteer-regiments which have been employed for the few months in throttling insurrectionary movements.

The soldiers' factions submitted a resolution calling for the abolition of all insignia of rank and honor medals, with the exception of the badge for wounded men and the cancellation of patents of nobility.

Another resolution calls upon the State to assume the functions of an undertaker, in that it assume charge of all burials.

LONDON, April 10.—The German Armistice Commission at Spa, a despatch from Berlin to-day says, has addressed a note to the Allies urgently requesting the removal to Russia of Russian prisoners of war still in Germany. The German standpoint is that the Russians are increasing the spread of disturbances in Germany.

U. S. MADE NO SECRET TREATY WITH CHINA

Japanese Charge Based on Old Pact That Lapsed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Denial was made to-day by a State Department official of a Japanese report that a secret treaty existed between the United States and China. An exhaustive search of the files failed to uncover such a treaty.

According to the Japanese report, which demanded that this alleged treaty be made public if the secret treaties between China and Japan were published, the agreement was entered into between the United States and the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and provided that the United States be permitted to build warships at nine dockyards on the Chinese Coast. These vessels, said the report, were to be transferred to China after the outbreak of war and were to be manned by Chinese under American officers as instructors.

The search at the Department revealed only that an agreement had been made many years ago permitting Americans to build vessels for China trade at Chinese dockyards. This agreement, it was said, had never been taken advantage of and had lapsed long ago by limitation. It was emphasized that this agreement was in no way secret, as its provisions were generally known at the time it was made.

WILSON REPORTED AS WELL

Dr. da Costa's Trip to France Not Significant.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—No significance attaches to the detailing of Dr. J. Chalmers da Costa of Philadelphia, a navy surgeon, to the President's sick George Washington, it was said to-day at the office of Rear Admiral Braisted, Surgeon General of the navy. It was explained that Dr. da Costa was assigned to the George Washington in the regular course of navy routine and that his duty would be to assist in treating sick and wounded soldiers returning from France.

Information received by Admiral Braisted is that the President has entirely recovered from the recent severe cold.

Wilson Calls on Queen Marie.

PARIS, April 10.—President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, called upon Queen Marie of Rumania at her temporary residence here before this morning's session of the Council of Four.

LODGE DEMAND MET BY MONROE CLAUSE

Continued from First Page.

reality will approve the Monroe Doctrine if its interpretation of it is endorsed, namely, that it protects France as well as America.

This interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is now encountered everywhere in French circles. Some of the Paris papers pointed out that unless that view prevailed there would have to be an alliance between France, Great Britain and America to compel Germany to live up to the terms of the forthcoming peace treaty.

This springs from the view held in all European circles that the league, as a means of security, is now utterly dead. Interest in the league, which was high some weeks ago, has almost vanished, and the meeting this evening was regarded as being held merely to give approval to the shadow of the idea many once held. Were it not for the interesting diplomatic situation arising from it little interest would be taken.

A precedent will be set in having the labor report submitted to the full conference to-morrow. This will be followed by other committee reports. This would seem to involve the possibility of long discussions, but the league is now reduced to such innocuous form that there is little likelihood of this step. The question whether the peace treaty itself should the first Wilson principle, is under consideration and approved by the full conference, in accordance with which.

British Obstacles Cleared.

While the Big Four conferences on the remaining points of the treaty—the Saar Valley, the Rhine, Danzig, Flume, etc.—continue to excite interest, attention was focused to-day on the league meeting and the fate of the Monroe Doctrine. It was apparent that much went on in the committee meeting that couldn't be told about, but it was clear that British obstacles in the President's path had been cleared away. There was a meeting between Lord Robert Cecil and Col. House at noon, but whether it was then or later that the British agreed to withdraw their objections to the Monroe clause was not stated.

That the President's Monroe Doctrine plan has furnished the most interesting single diplomatic incident of the conference is proved by the extraordinary veil of secrecy maintained by the leading figures engaged therein. The British were as reticent as the Americans to discuss the proceedings.

The Sun was informed significantly by one diplomat that if the British objection could have been known alongside the American contention the American people would have seen through the whole incident. This plainly nettled the Americans. Oscar Straus, who is representing the Third league here, was confident all during the day that the Monroe clause would carry. Others refused to commit themselves, indicating the situation was one of great delicacy.

Saar Valley Dispute Settled.

Another concrete result of the day's negotiations seems to have been a pronounced acceleration of the whole peace plan. The Saar Valley dispute, it is intimated, is now definitely settled, with the understanding that France is to get the product of the mines.

The President is fighting desperately to preserve a semblance of his other points, and it is evident that he has become very sensitive over the torrent of criticism levelled at him in both Europe and America over the secrecy that has been maintained, as indicated by the report that he is now said to be seeking a way for the treaty to be discussed in open session. The President discussed this matter with the American commission. He is said to have pointed out that for the Big Four to present the treaty to Germany before even the other friendly Powers had seen it would be making a travesty of his "open covenant" point.

Yet the dangers of open discussion are obvious to diplomats who know German diplomacy well.

Of extraordinary interest is the fact that something happened to speed up the peace making machinery, bringing prophecies from British and American quarters that an invitation would be ready for the Germans by the end of this week, and for the first Versailles meeting by May 1.

Practical agreement was reached yesterday on responsibility for the war. On this some election promises will remain unkept, since the Big Four have agreed only to the moral indictment of the Kaiser, rejecting the original French and British idea of an international court. But it is still left to either France or Great Britain to indict the Kaiser under their national laws and demand his extradition, along with other members of the war party.

Lloyd George is so well satisfied with results that he is going to London next Tuesday to make a full statement before the House of Commons, in which an extraordinary interest is taken. This statement was promised to British correspondents here, but has now been deferred. The Premier's trip is planned in the expectation that all points will have been settled by Tuesday and that during his week's absence in England, during which the peace treaty will be drafted, an invitation will be sent to the Germans.

FRANCE IS SATISFIED ON WAR INDEMNITY

Belgium to Get Two Billions in Cash at Once.

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PARIS, April 10.—Contrary to the impression created by the French press, full satisfaction has been given to France in the matter of reparation. The Sun is officially informed that the French delegates left the committee rooms fully gratified with the share of the indemnity left to France from the tentatively fixed total.

This share, it is understood, is about 25 per cent. of the total. The Belgian claims were also fully met, and Germany must pay that country two billions in cash at once. King Albert's appearance in Paris last week is said to have had a great deal of influence on the committee. Under the terms of the treaty France is to receive about \$4,000,000,000 from Germany within two years of the time the treaty is signed, in order to enable her to begin her task of reconstruction. The remainder of the claim will be spread over about thirty years, in amounts determined annually by an allied commission. It is expected that as Germany gains in strength each year the annual amount to be paid will be increased with the hope of a shortening of the thirty year period.

There are loud advocates in Paris of a plan for dispensing with this part payment scheme and substituting the total against Germany at once. They are for asking that the principle upon which the debt is to be established shall be clearly defined, and they urge that Germany be compelled before the world to acknowledge the debt.

EXTRA SESSION IS URGED ON WILSON

Advisers Said to Favor Early Call to Provide Appropriations.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 10.—While the sessions of the Council of Four are occupying the chief attention of President Wilson yet, those close to the President, who have seen him in recent days, say that he is giving serious consideration to the condition of public affairs in the United States, particularly the situation created by the failure of appropriation bills and the necessity for the early calling of an extra session of Congress.

It is known that some of the President's advisers are of the opinion that a call should be issued at a very early day, so as to permit the new Congress to assemble in perfect organization by June 1 and to have the appropriation bills, before the end of the fiscal year. Should this prevail it would require an early call in order to permit the usual session of Congress to be held. It is known that the President is listening to these counsels, he has given no intimation of the course he will follow.

Several new factors have recently entered into the consideration of this subject here. One is the departure of the United States from the European scene for Europe, and it is foreseen that the committee, which is chiefly interested in the appropriation bills, cannot make this and get back before June 1.

Another factor is the conclusion that the unusual method of extending appropriations beyond June 30 by concurrent session of Congress would not be in the President's best interests. The conditions are so entirely changed from a war to a peace basis that the former appropriations are not applicable to the present conditions. It is believed that make necessary entirely new appropriations bills, requiring considerable time for their detailed elaboration.

The fact that the transport George Washington has been ordered to proceed to Brest has given rise to the suggestion that it was the situation at home rather than in Europe, which might require the early return of President Wilson to America, but, according to the view of those in the confidence of the President, his physical presence in Washington is not essential to the meeting of Congress, or until the end of June, when the appropriations bills will be ready for his signature. It is contended that the call for an extra session can issue here and the work of the new Congress can proceed without the President's attendance.

It is pointed out that no President had personally appeared before Congress until President Wilson created the new departure, and it is held that he could revert to the custom of his predecessors in issuing calls and transmitting messages without his personal presence. The final decision depends largely on the progress of the Peace Conference, as the situations at Washington and Paris are so linked together that they are more or less dependent upon each other. President Wilson attended the morning and afternoon sessions of the Council to-day. The Council had under consideration the remaining details of the Saar settlement and the Rhine frontier. There were reports that the Italians were disposed to accept the plan for the Adriatic settlement, which had not previously been satisfactory to them. Should this compromise be effected it would remove one of the last large obstacles to the conclusion of the treaty, though many lesser subjects still remain open.

CITY BANK TO OPEN A MADRID BRANCH

Frank A. Vanderlip Touring Spain Offering Capital for New Projects.

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LONDON, April 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sun telegraphs that Frank A. Vanderlip will arrive in that city soon to establish a branch of the National City Bank of New York, of which he is president.

He has been led to take this move, the correspondent states, because of the growing American interests in Spain. Mr. Vanderlip has visited Algeiras, Granada, Seville, Cordova, and other places and told Premier Romanones that he greatly admired the agricultural richness of the Spanish soil. He learned, he said, that Spain was capable of nourishing 100,000,000 inhabitants. He assured the Spaniards that the United States, which has many points of contact with Spain, would be willing to assist the country with counsel and capital not only for agriculture, but for all other spheres of industry, including the construction of railways and other big enterprises. He said that Spain would reckon on strong American participation in these projects. The Spanish newspapers print these statements with lively satisfaction.

EBERT GOVERNMENT IN GREATER DANGER

Soviet Rule Likely in Event It Is Unable to Weather the Storm.

PASSIVE ATTITUDE TAKEN

Radical Regime in Bavaria Said to Lack Support of Majority of People.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 9 (delayed).—Germany is one country in the enemy coalition in which the American commission to negotiate peace maintains no information service. A special mission sent to Germany during the early days of the conference to provide the commission with reliable news of the political developments was withdrawn in March.

Thus the Peace Commission is without direct information concerning developments at Munich, Magdeburg and other storm centres in Germany. The press reports announcing the proclamation of a Soviet republic in Bavaria, a corresponding movement in northern Germany and the arrest of Minister Landsberg, the intellectual leader of the majority Socialist governing group, are taken by those studying the German political conditions as symptomatic of what is to be expected in case the present Government falls, namely, the establishment of a new regime based, not like at present on universal suffrage and democratic elections, but upon the action of the proletariat and the elimination from the body politic of the bourgeois population.

Ebert Government Weakening.

All information received through the legations in the countries adjacent to Germany indicates the gradual loss of prestige by the existing Government and the weakening of its power and authority, although it is still able to control the situation at the capital and in the greater part of the country by virtue of Minister Noske's force of disciplined volunteer troops.

The Munich movement is not regarded by those familiar with the situation in Bavaria as at all general or based on the support of large sections of the population, the communist elements in Munich who have rejected the programme of a coalition Government, based on at least nominal acceptance of the authority of the Bavarian elective Diet forming a comparatively small part of the residents of Munich.

The followers of the Catholic Centre in Bavaria, even in Munich, outnumber the Communists and Radical Socialists, but in spite of their discipline the Centre, from the beginning have shown no desire to measure force with the Communists except at the ballot box. The proposed to starve out the communist movement in Munich by withholding supplies from the country districts has been determined effort to put it into effect.

Opposed to Soviet Republic.

The majority Socialists in Bavaria maintaining relations with the general party leaders are opposed unanimously to the proclamation of a Soviet Republic, since this is in direct conflict with the provisions of the German provisional Constitution, on which their alliance with the Democratic and Catholic parties in the Weimar, Prussian and other German Governments is founded. These provisions prescribe that only such Federal States as are elected by universal suffrage and general and equal suffrage shall be entitled to enter the German Federation and participate in the National Assembly.

To meet the special conditions in Bavaria resulting from the shooting of Kurt Eisner, the Premier, and Minister of the Interior Auer, and to avoid conflict with the Radical Socialists and Communists there the majority leaders endeavored to arrange a compromise by which the Bavarian Diet be called together to institute a purely Socialist Cabinet and endow it with legislative as well as executive powers, and then to adjourn until such time as the atmosphere should be more favorable to a democratic government. But this compromise, which the leaders of the Independent Socialists had accepted, upon which a majority of the Diet, frightened by the Munich situation, were willing to assent, has been overthrown.

by the bigger faction of Munich Communists.

All reports from Germany indicate that the Weimar Government will not venture on any attempt of active intervention in Munich, for which, parenthetically, the forces at its disposal are entirely inadequate, and will confine itself, like the Majority Socialists of Bavaria, to an attitude of passive disapproval. It is felt here that all its strength will have to be reserved to combat the tendency for the extension in other directions of the movement for the establishment of a proletarian republic, in which the present Majority leaders would play but a small role owing to their commitment to the principles of the existing Government and the keen bitterness and hostility which have developed between them and the Independent Socialist party, to say nothing of the open warfare between them and the Spartacan group.

The weakness of the Government's prestige, according to the reports from legations in adjacent countries, has tended to weaken the official attitude toward the signing of the peace treaty, and President Ebert is reported as having stated in conversation with an intimate that the Government would have to sign any peace the allied and associated Governments imposed.

SMUTS CRITICISED FOR AIDING SOVIETS

Mission to Budapest Stirs Entente Governments.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 10.—The report of Gen. Jan Smuts concerning his visit to Hungary and the entire circumstances surrounding his mission are provoking much criticism in Entente circles. Although Gen. Smuts was authorized to go to Budapest by the Council of Four, the nature of his mission was not clearly defined.

The French and other allied Governments are provoked because the statement of Gen. Smuts, the Hungarian Foreign Minister and leader of the Soviets, gave the impression that Gen. Smuts had been directed, chiefly by the British and the French, to go to Hungary to confer with the Hungarian officials constituted recognition by the Entente of the Soviet Government. The impression is gaining ground that his trip to Hungary was directed, chiefly by the British and that it was not sympathetically supported by the other Allies.

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BUDAPEST, April 7 (delayed).—All the newspapers publish long triumphant editorials on the negotiations between Gen. Smuts and Bela Kun, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In a burst of candor the *Pester Lloyd* admits that the arrival of Entente troops was expected, and clearly assuming that a step no longer is likely, proceeds to argue as though the acceptance of the proposed conference at Vienna or Prague was a foregone conclusion. It is said, will never sign a peace settling the outstanding questions in the sense of Gen. Smuts, who is clearly convinced that at such a conference it will be able to persuade and win over its present adversaries to the view that it has found a common poison to nationalism and chauvinism.

Stripped of verbiage, the *Pester Lloyd* article obviously breathes a sigh of relief that Entente troops have not been sent and indicates a move to gain time until the junction with Russia is accomplished, fact, using meantime the word "Bolshevik" as a further means of spreading Bolshevik propaganda in neighboring countries.

Fortunately, matters are not so simple as they are made to appear. Expected the negotiations with Gen. Smuts to continue Gen. Smuts left abruptly to the undisguised astonishment and chagrin of Bela Kun, who demanded from the Soviet Government a definite guarantee of compliance with the terms of the allied note, subject to certain ratifications, previously agreed upon between Gen. Smuts and Kun. It always being reserved that the new lines of demarcation were not to be considered necessarily as the future political boundaries, and Gen. Smuts offered the speedy raising of the blockade as a "mark of Entente good will."

Bela Kun, who had agreed to a new demarcation line on his own account, subsequently appears to have conferred with Lenin, and he informed Gen. Smuts that the agreement was impossible, as it would cause the fall of the Government. In view of Bela Kun's previous acceptance and the Soviet disregard of boundaries from national standpoint, this refusal is probably due rather to Lenin's fear that some Rumanian troops might be released for operations in the East. Negotiations were thereupon discontinued and it may be stated definitely that Gen. Smuts did not formally accept the proposed conference.

DECISIONS FIRST ON MAIN PEACE HEADS

Great Mass of Secondary Matters May Wait Until After Treaty Is Signed.

LITTLE OPEN DIPLOMACY

French Believe They Are Not Getting What They Should on Russian End.

By G. S. ADAM. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 10.—It cannot be said the Americans increased their official popularity by the hint conveyed to the world by the recall of the George Washington to Brest, but if by giving it they have been responsible for spurring the Council of Four into activity, they have certainly merited the people's thanks.

Whether it be due to this hint or to more natural causes, there is a fresh stream of assurance that peace really will be ready soon. It is certain there already exists material in the shape of committee reports and draft clauses of the treaty sufficient for a half dozen peace treaties. Fortunately it is apparently not the intention of the council to make even an attempt to deal with all this mass of work.

The council will probably adopt the course of dealing first only with the main heads of peace and will leave secondary matters for ultimate consideration. By adopting such a method work may be considerably speeded up. The terms preliminary to peace can well be completed in all essentials within a fortnight, and there are good grounds for belief that the German delegates will be summoned to Paris within three weeks. The George Washington would patiently await the President's convenience.

Open Diplomacy in Background.

It was, however, to those who realized the delicacy of the situation absolutely impossible to believe President Wilson has for a moment seriously contemplated leaving Europe to stew in his own juice, as the French put the matter, by withdrawing from the conference. Demonstrations of that sort are perhaps to be looked upon more as evidence of open diplomacy than as anything else. It may be remarked that they are apparently the only signs of open diplomacy yet at the Paris conference, which is going to hold its third plenary public sitting on Friday.

Much more disquieting than such manifestations of irritation is the series of setbacks allied diplomacy is experiencing in all its dealings with the enemy. To the list of failures, which starts with Trinko and includes Danzig, has now been added the evacuation of Odessa and the discomfiture of Gen. Smuts at Budapest.

It is too much to hope the Council of Four may now realize that all those setbacks are not merely due to accident, but are perhaps the result of wrong conceptions and wrong methods of working. One thing seems quite certain—enough has been sacrificed to the imagined requirements of the enemy, in the name of peace, to justify a complete re-evaluation of the situation.

No Russian Lever for France.

As M. Herbet points out in the *Temps* to-night, Great Britain has her foot in the door at Archangel, Murmansk and Baruk, and the Americans already have at any rate financial access from Siberia, and France alone, which financially is not upon firm ground, is at least, as interested in Russian property as the rest of the world, is alone without a lever.

as the rest of the world, is alone without a lever.

There is growing up in France a serious feeling that as in Russia, so in the peace settlement France is not getting her deserts. This feeling is due partly to American and British suspicions as to French mentality.

It is almost incredible to those who have lived any time in France to think that there still can be people who imagine France of to-day, drained of her men and crippled in any way resources as she is, can be in any way fertile ground for the needs of huge military armaments.

The only thing which could make France chauvinistic might be despair. Fortunately, after some hesitation and delay, Premier Lloyd George realized that if elementary justice was to find any room at all in the peace treaty, Germany's obligation to meet all the claims made upon her in the way of reparations must be admitted, if only in principle. This fact did much to clear the air.

Lord Curzon's words during the debate in the House of Commons upon the army bill serve as a useful reminder to Paris that the Peace Conference may propose and fate may dispose.

Whole Situation Uncertain.

The uncertainty of the whole situation, the inevitable delay there will be in getting the League of Nations to work and the continual spread of the forces of disorder in Europe have caused certain among the allied Powers in Paris to realize that the work of the alliance will not be ended by the drafting of a peace treaty. That treaty will have to be signed and its provisions will have to be carried into effect. It is clear that, especially with regard to reparations, there will have to be guarantees for payment which will be such as to make it impossible for Germany in, say the next ten years, to turn upon the Allies and refuse to meet her debt.

It is not surprising to find in Hungary the attitude which has been noted in Germany, and in nearly all the negotiations going on with her delegates, either in connection with matters of the armistice or food arrangements. The Hungarian Government declares itself perfectly willing to abide by the Wilsonian principles of nationality and the rights of people to self-determination, but with regard to reparations, which he endeavored to get Hungary to accept the creation of the neutral zone between the Allies.

There may be of course some truth in the plea of the Budapest Government that the troops in the congested regions are not very respectful of the decrees and in all probability if ever they were ordered to retire they would remain to fight for their local interests. Following the German example, the Hungarians declare that they were to yield the Government would fall at once and chaos immediately would result.

AMERICAN FOOD REACHES GERMANS

Distribution Under Supervision of Army.

By the Associated Press.

CONZEL, April 10.—Distribution of food from the United States to German civilians in the American zone of occupation will begin within the next few days, it was announced to-day at the headquarters of the Third Army. The first shipment consists of a train load of flour, bacon, rice and evaporated milk. The supplies will be brought from the army depots in France and sold to German Government officials in the district at cost to the army plus transportation charges.

The plan of immediate distribution through army channels was decided upon because of numerous reports throughout the zone of occupation that civilians are in need and because of the delay of the Interallied Military Mission at Cologne in reaching a decision as to the best method of distribution for all the occupied areas.

The German officials to-day deposited 2,700,000 marks with the Third Army from the first shipment of the food. The food will be distributed by the Germans under the card system used during the war and at uniform prices, financially and politically, to any of the American officers in charge of the work.

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WUERZBURG FREED OF SOVIET'S RULE

Troops Take Bavarian Town and Royal Palace in Heavy Fighting.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—Despatches from Klingen report that the citizens and officials of Wuertzburg, thirty miles to the northwest, have struck against the Bavarian Soviet republic and that the town is now in the hands of Government troops. Heavy fighting against Spartacan forces occurred when Government troops stormed the royal palace and captured the railway station, but the fortress of Marienberg, across the Main River from Wuertzburg, was handed over without opposition.

Most of the Spartacan leaders are reported to have been arrested, but railway communication with the city has been interrupted.

Diplomatic relations have been established between the Russian and Bavarian Soviet governments, according to the *Zweifurblatt*.

The Bavarian Soviet Government and the Government which it is attempting to depose issued appeals to the Bavarian population yesterday. Erik Muehsam, a member of the Communist Central Council, in an appeal to the proletariat said:

"Without regard to differences of opinion the Communist leaders and the working population are united in working for the restoration of Socialism and Communist dictatorships. A Red army will be created immediately and connection with Russia and Hungary will be effected immediately. The socialization of newspapers assures genuine expression of opinion."

"The new revolutionary power will order new elections as soon as possible on the revolutionary basis in which the council will build itself up and in which all questions about their affairs will be decided by the working people. But only by the working people, because the capitalists will not share in the right of determination."

From Hamburg the Hoffmann Government countered with an appeal to the Bavarian people, calling attention to the sufferings of four years of war and outlining a programme which the Cabinet has decided upon for the welfare of the State.

The appeal concludes by urging the workers and all others to stand behind the Government elected and in a spirit of democracy to carry on the reconstruction work despite the dictatorship of terror "which threatens the freedom of the Bavarian people."

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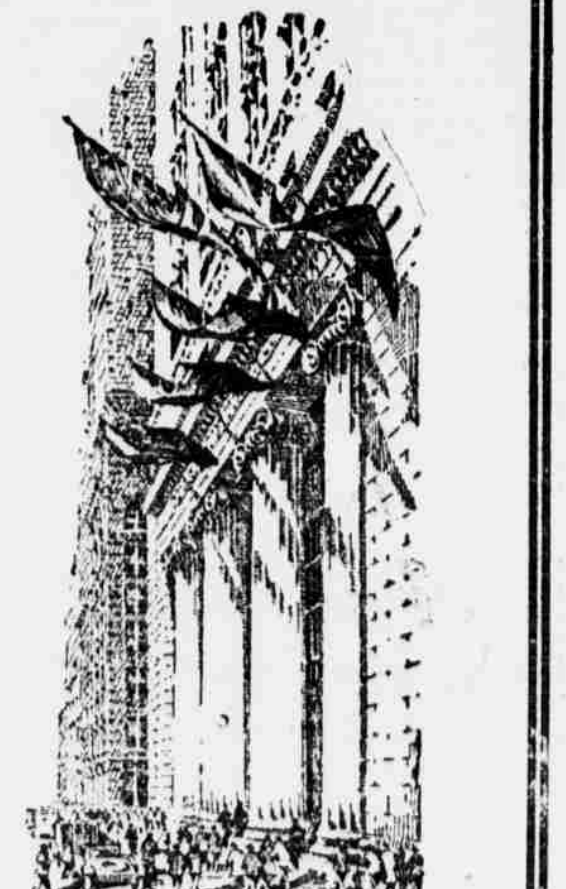
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